

REMARKS

Claims 1-39 are pending in the present application, and claims 1-39 were rejected.
Reconsideration of the claims is respectfully requested.

I. 35 U.S.C. § 102, Anticipation

The examiner has rejected claims 17, 18, and 27-39 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 5,631,825 to Van Weele et al. (hereinafter Van Weele). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

With respect to this rejection, a prior art reference anticipates the claimed invention under 35 U.S.C. § 102 only if every element of a claimed invention is identically shown in that single reference, arranged as they are in the claims. *In re Bond*, 910 F.2d 831, 832, 15 U.S.P.Q.2d 1566, 1567 (Fed. Cir. 1990). All limitations of the claimed invention must be considered when determining patentability. *In re Lowry*, 32 F.3d 1579, 1582, 32 U.S.P.Q.2d 1031, 1034 (Fed. Cir. 1994). Anticipation focuses on whether a claim reads on the product or process a prior art reference discloses, not on what the reference broadly teaches. *Kalman v. Kimberly-Clark Corp.*, 713 F.2d 760, 218, U.S.P.Q. 781 (Fed. Cir. 1983). In this particular case, each and every feature of the presently claimed invention is not identically shown or described in *Van Weele*, arranged as they are in the claims.

For example, claim 17 recites the following:

17. A method for presenting messages in a field containing a plurality of messages, comprising:
 receiving a plurality of messages, wherein each message has associated therewith an identifier;
 categorizing the messages by identifier;
 sorting the messages by chronology, whereby messages with the same identifier appear in chronological order; and
 presenting the messages in a field.

With regard to claim 17, the Office Action states the following:

As per claim 17, Van Weele teaches a method for presenting messages in a field containing a plurality of messages, comprising:
 receiving a plurality of messages, wherein each message has associated therewith an identifier (fig 31, item 268);
 categorizing the messages by identifier (fig 31, item "PCC name"),

sorting the messages by chronology, whereby messages with the same identifier appear in chronological order (col. 45, lines 35-58); and presenting the messages in a field (col. 42, lines 10-23; Examiner interprets "Alarm abbreviation" to be text filed).

Office Action dated 9/22/2004, Page 2.

Applicants respectfully disagree. For example, Figure 31 of Van Weele shows the following:

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FILTER DIALOG BOX FIELDS	
Event Category <input type="checkbox"/> All Events <input type="checkbox"/> Sequence Events <input type="checkbox"/> AI Events <input type="checkbox"/> Change Events <input type="checkbox"/> Special Events	Event Types <input checked="" type="radio"/> Show All <input type="radio"/> Show Selected <input type="radio"/> Omit Selected <div>1 Analog Value C 2 Integer Value C 3 Range Value C 4 Digital Value Ch</div>
Task <input checked="" type="radio"/> Show All <input type="radio"/> Show Fox <input type="radio"/> Show Dog	PCC Name <input checked="" type="radio"/> Show All <input type="radio"/> Show Selected <input type="radio"/> Omit Selected <div>PCC1 PCC2 PCC4 PCC5</div>
Table Name <input checked="" type="radio"/> Show all <input type="radio"/> Show Selected <input type="radio"/> Omit Selected <div>AK AI(101) INTB INTC</div>	Element Name <div></div> <input checked="" type="radio"/> Show Entered <input type="radio"/> Omit Entered <div>AI(101) Del</div>
<div>OK Apply Cancel Help</div>	

FIG.31

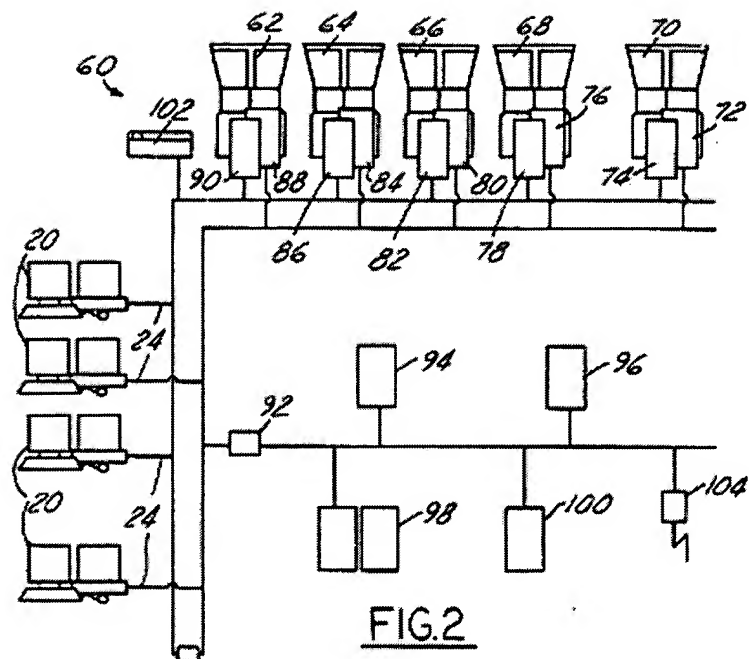
As can be seen, Van Weele shows a filtering dialog box that allows an operator at an operator station to filter particular types of manufacturing process control data. Figure 31 in no manner shows or suggests a mechanism for receiving a plurality of messages each having an identifier. For example, the portion of the filter dialog box labeled "PCC Name" shows a conventional scroll down menu that lists process control computers (PCC1-PCC5) that the operator may select for omission or inclusion of displaying process control information obtained from corresponding PCCs. That is, the filter dialog box section showing PCC names listed in a scroll down menu simply displays one or more PCCs that are used for monitoring and controlling respective sequences of a manufacturing process - the

label "PCC Name" simply specifies the event sources (names of PCCs) that are available for selection in the corresponding scroll down menu. The display of process control computer names in the scroll down menu in no manner comprises a plurality of messages each associated with an identifier.

Likewise, other portions of the filter dialog box do not display or suggest a plurality of messages. For example, the portion of the filter dialog box labeled "Event Types" list various event types, such as analog, integer, and the like, that may be selected for inclusion or omission for display. None of the event types listed in the scroll down menu in the Event Types portion of the filter dialog box comprise messages or message identifiers. Rather, the scroll down menu entries ("Analog Value", "Integer Value", "Range Value", and "Digital Value") describe types of events that may be filtered for display or omission therefrom.

Thus, the filter dialog box of Figure 31 of Van Weele is thoroughly insufficient to describe or suggest a methodology of "receiving a plurality of messages" as no such messages are shown in the filter dialog box. As the filter dialog box fails to describe or suggest a plurality of messages, it consequently fails to describe or suggest identifiers that are each associated with one of the plurality of messages.

Additionally, the Examiner has asserted that the item "PCC Name" in Figure 31 describes the claim step of "categorizing the messages by identifier." As discussed above, Figure 31 of Van Weele fails to describe "receiving a plurality of messages" and thus fails to describe a plurality of messages each associated with "an identifier." The item "PCC name" as shown in Figure 31 of Van Weele is a label that identifies entries, e.g., PCC1, PCC2, PCC4, and PCC4, in a scroll down menu as names of process control computers. For example, Figure 2 of Van Weele shows the following:



As can be seen, Van Weele describes an operator station (20) in a manufacturing process control system (60) that includes one or more process control computers (PCCs) 62-70 that each control one or more manufacturing process sequences. (See Van Weele, Column 18, Lines 49-55). The operator station receives event messages from PCCs (See Van Weele, Column 15, Lines 24-30). Thus, the PCC names shown in the filter dialog box only specify event message sources (PCCs) that may be filtered for inclusion or exclusion of display and in no manner comprise "an identifier" associated with a message. Thus, Van Weele clearly fails to describe or suggest the method step of "categorizing the messages by identifier" as no such message identifier is shown, described, or suggested by Van Weele.

Additionally, the Examiner cites the following passage of Van Weele and asserts the passage describes the claim step of "sorting the messages by chronology, whereby messages with the same identifier appear in chronological order":

Referring now to FIG. 30, the operator station 20 of the present invention also preferably includes a Real-Time Event Capture Window 296 which displays some (if filtered) or all of the events as the occurrence of these events is transmitted from the PCCs to the operator station 20. As with the Event Browser Window 286, the events are listed in an Event

Capture List Box 298 provided with scroll bars 278 to allow viewing of a list greater in size than the Event Capture List Box 298. Also, as with the Event Browser Window 286, more than one Real-Time Event Capture Window 296 may be created, and the window(s) may be moved, resized, shrunk to an icon, covered by other windows, or closed by the operator. Unlike the Event Browser Window 286, the Real-Time Event Capture Window 296 does not display historical data. *Events are displayed as the information is received* by the operator station 20 from the PCC, with the *most recent event preferably appearing at the bottom* of the window. As with the Event Browser Window 286, no sorting is allowed in this window. Filtering is provided to allow the operator to select a subset of events in real-time via the filter dialog box invoked by activating the View menu from the menu bar 300 in the same manner described above in connection with the Event Browser Window 286.

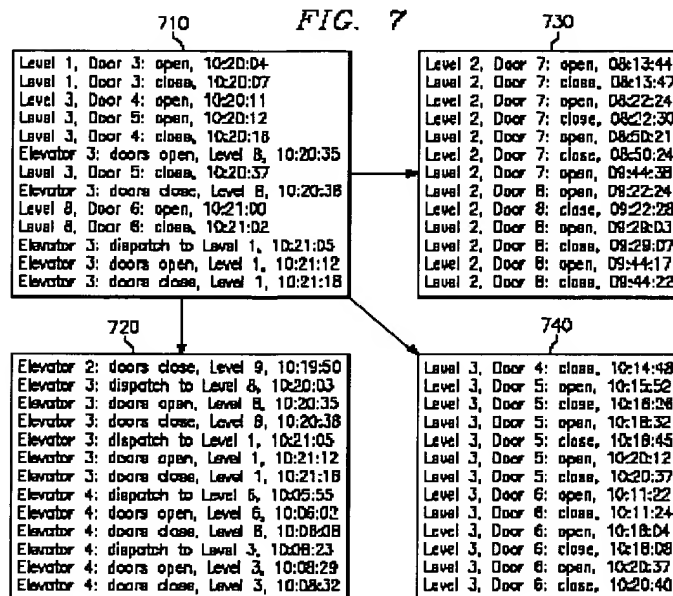
Van Weele, Column 45, Lines 35-58.

As stated by Van Weele, events “are displayed as the information is received” and are displayed with the most recent event “appearing at the bottom” of the window. That is, events are displayed in chronological order. Van Weele is silent with regard to any type of message identifier and only provides for user filtering of events, e.g., filtering based on an event source (such as the PCC from where the event originated). No mechanism is described or suggested for sorting messages by chronology such that “messages with the same identifier appear in chronological order” as no message identifier is described or suggested by Van Weele. Thus, Van Weele fails to describe or suggest the method step of sorting the messages by chronology whereby “messages with the same identifier appear in chronological order.”

As recited in the subject application:

...text messages 410 may be categorized into multiple instances of sequenced text messages 420. For example, text messages may be categorized into separate text fields by ID and sequenced within each text field by sub ID. Furthermore, the separate instances of sequenced text messages may be distributed to and displayed by other monitoring computers. (Application, Page 12, Lines 13-18).

For example, Figure 7 of the subject application shows the following:



As can be seen, messages are categorized by identifier (e.g., ID of Level 2 in text field 730; ID of Level 3 in text field 740) and messages with the same identifier are displayed in chronological order. Van Weele, on the other hand, only describes messages as being displayed in chronological order, that is inserted at the bottom of an event capture window, such that the messages are displayed in ascending chronological order. In such an implementation, chronological display of only messages sharing a common identifier (as shown in text field 730 and 740) among received messages of multiple identifiers (as shown in text field 710) is not possible. Van Weele neither describes, suggests or otherwise alludes to "categorizing the messages by identifier" such that messages "with the same identifier appear in chronological order" as all messages that are not excluded by filtering in the system of Van Weele are displayed in chronological order with no consideration given to event identifiers.

Thus, Van Weele does not contain all elements of independent claim 17. Hence, Van Weele fails to anticipate the present invention as recited in claim 17. Additionally, independent claims 27, 35, 37, 38, and 39 recite similar features as claim 17 and were rejected under similar rationale. Therefore, the same distinctions between Van Weele and the claimed invention in claim 17 apply for these claims. Consequently, it is respectfully urged that the rejection of claims

17, 27, 35, 37, 38, and 39 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by Van Weele has been overcome, and such a notice is respectfully requested.

Since claim 18 depends from claim 17, claims 28-34 depend from claim 27, and claim 36 depends from claim 35, the same distinctions between Van Weele and the claimed invention in independent claims 17, 27, and 35 apply for these claims. Additionally, claims 18, 28-34, and 36 claim other additional combinations of features not suggested by Van Weele, and thus claims 18, 28-34, and 36 are non-obvious at least by virtue of their dependence on an allowable base claim.

Therefore, the rejection of claims 18, 28-34, and 36 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by Van Weele has been overcome, and such a notice is respectfully requested.

II. 35 U.S.C. § 103, Obviousness

The Office Action has rejected claims 1-16 and 19-26 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Van Weele in view of Applicant's Admitted Prior Art (hereinafter AAPA). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

To establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, three basic criteria must be met. First, there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference or to combine reference teachings. Second, there must be a reasonable expectation of success. Finally, the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all the claim limitations. In this particular case, all the claim limitations are not taught by Van Weele and the AAPA.

For example, claim 1 recites the following:

1. A method for generating an event monitoring display, comprising:
receiving an event message, wherein the event message has associated therewith an identifier;
inserting the event message into a field based on the identifier;
presenting the field; and
automatically scrolling the field so that the event message is visible.

With regard to claim 1, the Office Action states the following:

As per claim 1, Van Weele teaches a method for generating an event monitoring display, comprising:

receiving an event message, wherein the event message has associated therewith an identifier (col. 45, lines 35-58);

inserting the event message into a field based on the identifier (col. 42, lines 10-24; Examiner interprets PCC to be identifier);

presenting the field (col. 45, lines 35-58); and

However, Van Weele fails to teaches

automatically scrolling the field so that the event message is visible.

AAPA teaches method automatically scrolling the field so that the event message is visible (page 1, line 11-21)

It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include AAPA's teaching with method of Van Weele in order to all the new message to be visible to the administrator.

Office Action dated 9/22/2004, Page 5.

Applicants respectfully disagree. As discussed above, Van Weele in no manner describes an event message having "associated therewith an identifier" and thus fails to describe or suggest "inserting the event message into a field based on the identifier." As discussed above, a PCC name identifies an event message source and is not an event message identifier. A PCC is a source of an event and in no manner can be construed as a message identifier. Moreover, Van Weele only describes insertion of an event into an event browser based on the chronological order in which the event message is received.

Likewise, the AAPA only describes insertion of a message into a field according to chronological order of the message. For example, the AAPA recites the following:

Typically, the messages are displayed in ascending or descending chronological order in a scrolling text field. For example, when displayed in ascending order, *a new message may be concatenated at the bottom of the text field* and the text field may or may not be automatically scrolled to the bottom to display the new message (*emphasis added*). (subject application, Page 1, Lines 15-21).

Thus, the AAPA explicitly describes a new message as being "concatenated" at the bottom of the text field - not inserted into the text field "based on the identifier" and thus fails to provide for the deficiencies of Van Weele.

Thus, the teachings of the references are thoroughly insufficient to render the claims *prima facie* obvious. For the foregoing reasons, Applicants submit that claim 1 is patentable over Van Weele in view of the AAPA.

Independent claims 9 and 19 recite similar features as claim 1 and were rejected for the same rationale as claim 1. Therefore, the same distinctions between Van Weele and the AAPA and the claimed invention in claim 1 apply for claims 9 and 19. For the reasons described above, Van Weele and the AAPA do not render the claims *prima facie obvious*. Hence, Van Weele and the AAPA fail to obviate the present invention as recited in claims 1, 9, and 19. Consequently, it is respectfully urged that the rejection of claims 1, 9, and 19 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable by Van Weele in view of the AAPA have been overcome, and such a notice is respectfully requested.

Since claims 2-8 depend from claim 1, claims 10-16 depend from claim 9, and claims 20-26 depend from claim 19, the same distinctions between Van Weele and the AAPA and the claimed invention in independent claims 1, 9, and 19 apply for these claims. Additionally, claims 2-8, 10-16, and claims 20-26 claim other additional combinations of features not suggested by Van Weele or the AAPA. The same distinctions apply between these claims and the base claims from which they are dependent, and thus claims 2-8, 10-16, and 20-26 are non-obvious at least by virtue of their dependence on an allowable base claim as Applicants have already demonstrated base claims 1, 9, and 19 to be allowable.

Therefore, the rejection of claims 2-8, 10-16, and 20-26 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over Van Weele in view of the AAPA has been overcome, and such a notice is respectfully requested.

Furthermore, Van Weele does not teach, suggest, or give any incentive to make the needed changes to reach the presently claimed invention. Van Weele actually teaches away from the presently claimed invention because it teaches a technique for displaying messages in chronological order in which the messages are received. For example, Van

Weele recites the following:

Referring now to FIG. 29, the operator station 20 of the present invention also preferably includes an Event Browser Window 286 which allows the operator to browse through a history of various events that have occurred in the process monitored by the operator station 20 within a preselected time period, such as the last 24 hours. An Event Browser Window 286 maintains an event log list including all incoming events. *The events are listed in chronological order as they have occurred with most recent events depicted at the bottom of the event log file displayed in the event log box 288. (Emphasis added.)*

Van Weele, Column 44, Lines 49-59.

Thus, Van Weele explicitly describes display of all messages chronologically with most recent events depicted at the bottom. The event messages of Van Weele are simply appended at the bottom of the event log as they are received, and Van Weele thus teaches against "inserting the event message" into a field "based on the identifier." Absent the examiner pointing out some teaching or incentive to implement the system of Van Weele and a technique for sequencing or categorizing messages based on associated message identifiers, one of ordinary skill in the art would not be led to modify Van Weele to reach the present invention when Van Weele is examined as a whole. Absent some teaching, suggestion, or incentive to modify Van Weele in this manner, the presently claimed invention can be reached only through an improper use of hindsight using the applicants' disclosure as a template to make the necessary changes to reach the claimed invention.

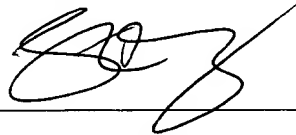
III. Conclusion

It is respectfully urged that the subject application is patentable over Van Weele and the AAPA and is now in condition for allowance.

The examiner is invited to call the undersigned at the below-listed telephone number if in the opinion of the examiner such a telephone conference would expedite or aid the prosecution and examination of this application.

DATE: January 7, 2005

Respectfully submitted,



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